

PEACE NEWS

The only Weekly Newspaper serving all who are working for Peace

No. 1.

London: June 6, 1936.

2d.

A MESSAGE FOR THE NATION

New Principles—New Practices to Save the World

At this time of international crisis attention has been mainly concentrated on the breaking of the Locarno Treaty by the German military occupation of the Rhineland. This latest happening is, we must recognize, but the culminating failure of long-continued attempts to secure peace by force and repression.

This is the opening statement of a challenging message issued to the nation by the Northern Friends Peace Board. It shows clearly how policies based on the old principles underlying war have led the world to its present position. But it points to new principles and calls upon men and women everywhere to seek to put them into practice.

"CHOICE IS NOW BEFORE US"

THE statement, which is signed by Helen B. Byles Ford (Chairman of the Board), George E. Hartley (treasurer), Joseph S. Rowntree, and Robert J. Long (secretary), continues as follows:—

"The Great War was waged as 'a war to end war,' but the failure of 'Satan to cast out Satan' is demonstrated by the present war-fever of the nations.

"The repressive and vindictive terms of the Versailles Treaty have similarly failed; their only and natural result has been to sow discontent among the nations and to perpetuate the war spirit. Conditions were thus created which made all attempts at disarmament futile and which have finally led us to the present state of well-nigh universal hostility or suspicion, resulting already in the beginnings of a mad race in armaments. This, if persisted in, can have only one end—WAR.

"Are we content to persist in this course, and to pursue a policy which led to the terrible tragedy of 1914—and to all the frustration of the post-war years? We are not helpless puppets, driven by some malign fate to a destruction from which we cannot escape. Surely we differ from the animal creation in that we have been given an intelligence and a will, by the exercise of which we can, in large measure, shape, for good or evil, our own and the world's destiny.

"A CHOICE IS NOW BEFORE US.

"Either the old, discredited trust in the rule of armed force, which never fails to result ultimately in war,

"Or our adoption of a new principle in the affairs of nations—that of seeking the good of all, resulting in the establishment of a life of active international fellowship.

ON OTHER PAGES

The Wrecked Anti-War Exhibition	2
"Memorial" to the Living	3
"UNITED WE STAND"	4
British Youth Peace Assembly	5
General Information for All	

"To seek the good of others' offers a new approach to our problem, a new spirit out of which may grow a richer, fuller life for the peoples of all nations. May it not be that the demand of Germany for equality, coupled with her expressed desire for a real pacification of Europe, brings us to the momentous hour when we decide our fate?

"We would appeal to men and women everywhere to decide now to renounce once and for all the wickedness and folly of war and to seek how best they can bring into being an order of society based on the duty of each to all, irrespective of national limits, making real the unity of mankind.

"Will YOU enlist yourself in the ranks of those who have decided to make this the new principle of their lives?

"We do not minimize our task. The institution of war is strongly entrenched; it has immense resources of wealth and prestige; it works through the popular press; it is a great and powerful system.

"But neither do we minimize the power of our principle of love, which, we believe, is capable of transforming suspicion and hatred into confidence and comradeship—if only it is tried. The time has come—but may soon pass!—for us individually and as a nation to put our trust in that power and to shape our actions in conformity therewith.

"Our objective is to rescue the world from the soul-destroying wickedness of war, and to establish peace by a relationship which knows no frontiers and which will beget a fellowship which is world-wide. We again ask you to dedicate your life to this cause and to foster, as best you can, any practical measures for its accomplishment."

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

A large number of organizations exist "to foster practical measures" for the accomplishment of the cause of peace and the abolition of the method of war. Whether your special interests are social, religious, political, economic, whether you wish to work for this end through such agencies as education, drama, films, or whatever your particular line may be there is an organization to meet your need.

The Northern Friends Peace Board's message speaks of the power of "the popular press". PEACE NEWS IS A

"SOCIAL REARMAMENT" Nazis hope it will follow Peace Plan

That not all Nazis are military minded (even if they are simple minded!) was proved by a significant incident of Herr Hitler's birthday. Instead of some form of military recognition of the event, one of the branches of the National Socialist Party decided to mark it by the provision of houses for working men.

The Saar-Palatinate branch of the party, having previously decided to give Herr Hitler a battery of anti-aircraft guns, changed their minds as a result of the presentation of Germany's peace plan to the Locarno Powers. Instead, they placed at the Führer's disposal about £42,000 to provide working class houses.

The decision is significant if pathetic. For Herr Bürckel, the regional leader, explained in a letter to Herr Hitler that it was, in the words of the Berlin correspondent of "The Times", "founded on the confidence that the Führer's will to peace will be responded to by the rest of the world, and, in particular, their western neighbour, and not least on the conviction that the Führer will in that case be happy to supercede military rearmament by social rearmament."

FIRST ATTEMPT TO MEET THE NEED FOR A POPULAR PRESS SUPPORTING ALL THOSE WHO ARE WORKING FOR PEACE. HELP US TO HELP YOU!

If you desire to help some particular piece of work, as well as supporting PEACE NEWS in its efforts to serve the peace movement as a whole, write to us or to the secretary of the Northern Friends Peace Board (Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds) mentioning your special interest, and you will be put in touch with the appropriate organization.

UNDERSTANDING v. SUPPRESSION "More Excellent Way" to Meet Disorder

AUSTRALIA'S EXAMPLE

While a number of people in England are giving serious consideration to the possibility of an alternative to bombing as a method of controlling native tribes "in outlying regions" concrete proof that there is a "more excellent way" than mere suppression comes from Australia.

Instead of the police patrols which have attempted to keep order in the south-western part of Northern Territory, the Government have decided to appoint an anthropologist. They have found that there is a need for someone who knows the customs and language of the tribes there. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Paterson, has chosen for this position Dr. Strehlow, a scientist from Adelaide University who has been working in Northern Australia.

Only exceptionally difficult cases will Dr. Strehlow pass on to the court of law at Alice Springs. As a rule, he will have magisterial powers to deal with cases of disorder.

Though such an advance in governmental methods is unfortunately very rare, this is not an isolated case.

"DEFINITE ALTERNATIVE."

Some forty years ago the Dutch in the East Indies found it difficult to subdue hill tribes. Professor Snouck Hurgronje, of Leyden University (who is still living), persuaded the Dutch Government not to use "punitive expeditions" against the tribesmen, but to make their officials study tribal needs and customs. He himself went up to the hills, spoke to the people, and studied their wants, with the result that he made complete peace and saved his country the very large sums

(Turn to page 2 column 3)

ARE YOU MUSICAL?

Then write to

WALTER GROVES,

69, Perth Road, WOOD GREEN, N.22.

He will supply you with hand-written copies of any non-copyright song, as readable as printed music. Songs like HANDEL'S LARGO, LONDONDERRY AIR (sacred or secular), THE ROSE OF TRALEE, AVE MARIA (Gounod or Schubert), JOHN PEEL, ROBIN ADAIR, MY DARLING CLEMENTINE, etc., at 1/- a copy.

Longer songs at proportionate prices.

TRANSPPOSITION A SPECIALITY.

ALL PROCEEDS TO PEACE FUND.

WARMONGERS INCITE THE PUBLIC

—TO PEACE ACTION!

Effect of Wrecking
Famous
Exhibition

STILL ON SHOW!

By Our Own Correspondent.

During the night of May 19 the residents of Hampstead were treated to one of those increasingly frequent displays of hooliganism by the right wing extremists in this country.

The now famous Manchester Anti-War Exhibition was being shown, in connexion with a Peace Week, organized by Hampstead Peace Council, in Hampstead Labour Party's headquarters, Willoughby Hall. Late at night some "roughs" broke into the building by climbing the back garden wall and forcing a window.

Posters were torn off boards, and facts, figures, and illustrations were almost irreparably damaged.

There was hardly a single display board that was not stripped of something. But left intact amongst the



The Exhibition as the wreckers left it.

Courtesy "News Chronicle"

The speakers included Miss Margery Fry, J. H. Horrabin, the Rev. A. D. Belden, and representatives of the Young Liberals, Cooperators, and Communists. Miss Fry, who said that John Bull was ill and was trying to decide what medicine he should take, said he had a choice of

"Communist—a strong powder to be taken in one large gulp.

"Labour—3 pills to be taken after a large meal.

"Liberal—if the patient shows signs of imminent collapse a small injection may safely be given.

"Tory—coloured water of purely psychological effect."

An appeal for funds to re-make the exhibition was made and was very successful. £10 was collected from the small open-air meeting alone.

Organizers' Amazing Effort

On the Sunday after the wrecking the organizers of the exhibition, leaving husbands and children, raced down from Manchester to make the show fit to go on. This was their time-table:—

Saturday, 3.0 p.m. Left Manchester. 9.0 p.m. Arrived Hampstead. Started work.

Middle of night. A couple of hours' sleep.

Sunday, 3.0 p.m. Finished restoring the exhibition and left for home.

The restored exhibition ought to be seen by everybody who can read and think, if only to see the ferocity of the warmongers' attack and the courage and hard work of the organizers.

If it is in your neighbourhood, cancel anything to go and see it.

It is going round the country during June and will be at New Mills, Derbyshire, from June 14 to 20. The Wood Green and Southgate Peace Council are making a special show of it on June 25, 26, and 27, and Blackpool is having it throughout August.

Make a note of it now and if you live within 50 miles of Wood Green, New Mills, Blackpool, or wherever else it may be shown, go and see it!

Understanding versus Suppression (continued from page 1 col. 4)

of money they would have spent on war.

Dr. C. Delisle Burns, who is a friend of Professor Hungronje, has stated that the latter told him his knowledge of their religion and tribal customs was enough to create the necessary confidence in the tribesmen.

Dr. Burns added: "But the Government of India does not send 'scholars' to the frontier. Our position in condemning the Italians in Abyssinia would be better if we did not use bombs on our frontiers. But it is quite useless to leave the frontiers to military men. They do not know enough. There is a definite alternative policy, not mere opposition to bombing."

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

Somewhat similar (but not under Government auspices) was the work on the North-West Frontier of Dr. Theodore Pennell (who died 30 years ago). He was able to move among the hill tribesmen as a healer of human suffering, without any danger, because the tribesmen knew that he loved them.

As Mr. C. F. Andrews has commented, "such a constructive method of making peace on the frontier, through the encouragement of goodwill, has never been tried on a large scale". Yet a military officer declared that Dr. Pennell was "worth a couple of British regiments" to the peace of the North-West Frontier.

*Full particulars of the example of Pennell will be found in Pennell of the North-West Frontier. Friends Peace Committee, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1. 4d.

The Drama

WORK OF THE PAX PLAYERS

Peace drama is a comparatively little-known phase of the activities of the peace movement. But it is one of the most effective ways of spreading the peace message to the average man or woman, who is not interested enough to listen to lectures.

There are hundreds of plays which will provide both the entertainment and the peace propaganda. The society which deals solely with this method of propagating peace thought is the International Pax Players, whose president, Miles Malleeson, is well-known as a playwright. Amongst their supporters are many of the stars of both stage and screen, who occasionally assist them in the productions, while many members of the association have had experience in the leading amateur dramatic societies.

"PRECAUTIONS" IN AIR RAIDS

Councils Decline War Preparations

"Local authorities are now actively engaged in preparing schemes of air raid precautions. All local authorities have been asked to co-operate with the Government in this matter, and all but a very few are doing so. Progress is very satisfactory."

So said Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Under-Secretary to the Home Office, in the House of Commons on May 14. But though the non-cooperating local authorities are in a small minority, they include some of considerable importance. Here is a list of 40 county, city, and town councils which have declined to take part in the schemes:—

County Councils: Leicestershire, Monmouthshire, West Lothian.

City Councils: Bangor, Hull, Salford.

Town Councils: Appleby, Barking, Barnsley, Battersea, Bermondsey, Blyth, Burnley, Calne (Wiltshire), Clydebank, Derby, Dundee, Eccles, Falkirk, Gateshead, Irving (Scotland), Jarrow, Leyton, Nelson, Newton-Stewart, Oldham, Rochdale, Rotherham, St. Andrews, St. Helens, St. Pancras, Sunderland, Swindon, Swinton and Pendlebury, Totnes (Devon), Tranent (Scotland), Wallsend, Wick (Scotland), Wigan, Woodstock (Oxfordshire).

In addition there are more than 23 urban and 13 rural councils which have indicated their unwillingness to take precautions against possible air raids.

Films

Thanks to the initiative of Mr. H. C. Banting, chairman of the Branches Committee of the London Regional Federation, inquiries have been made as to the use of films in the educational work of the League of Nations Union branches (states the Federation's "London Bulletin" for May).

In many districts societies have sprung up which exhibit small-sized films on a variety of topics, and they would be glad to have films dealing with the current work of the League, and international affairs generally. It is suggested that the L.N.U. might be able to produce such films, and even films showing in a dramatic form some of the more exciting work of the League, such as that dealing with the illicit drug traffic. It is proposed to hold a small conference of those able to help in making such films available.

Those interested are invited to ask the Federation (43 Russell Square, London W.C.1) for particulars of the meeting, and any information or suggestions will be welcomed.

FILL IN THE FORM
ON PAGE 8

debris were the war-time recruiting posters. "Your Country Needs You", showing amongst the litter and mess, conveyed a better appeal for constructive peace work than I have seen for a long time!

Not yet satisfied with their dastardly work on the "exhibition which is spoiling recruiting", the burglars tore large quantities of pamphlets and literature and scattered it over the floor. Although they left the cash box,

these would-be terrorists stole about seven pounds worth of books, perhaps to have a secret bonfire of this "seditious" literature.

The Reaction

The rising of public opinion in Hampstead following this nauseating outrage was immediate and widespread. Men and women of every section of opinion, many of whom had no connexion with the local peace council, offered their services to the committee to help in any form of protest.

The Town Hall was engaged for the following Monday. Leaflets were printed. The local Labour Party's organization was brought into action to distribute the leaflets. Prominent local residents were approached to support the meeting.

Then, on the Monday evening, with a platform representing nearly every section of opinion, the hall (holding 400) was packed to the doors.

An overflow meeting of about 200 was held on the pavement outside. The unity of purpose in both meetings was inspiring and should encourage everybody to further all efforts to co-ordinate peace activities.

INTERNATIONAL PAX PLAYERS ASSOCIATION

President - MILES MALLESON.

OBJECT.

THE AIM OF THE INTERNATIONAL PAX PLAYERS IS TO PRESENT PLAYS, ENTERTAINMENTS, AND MUSIC FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING PEACE AND GOODWILL.

An Association of Members and Affiliated Branches presenting Plays and other Entertainments for the purpose of spreading the Spirit of PEACE and Promoting International Understanding.

Membership and Affiliation Fee - 5/- Males Terms for Engagements.

For Bookings, Hon. Sec.: Mrs. F.

10, NER, Street, Islington, London.



WALKING FOR PEACE

Tours that Help
the Cause

ORGANIZERS DO NOT
SEEK PROFIT

Do you consider the holiday period a "close season" as far as the promotion of international good will is concerned? PEACE NEWS does not. Here, too, is an organization which considers that if you can't work for peace during the holidays at least you can walk for it!

International Tramping Tours — a voluntary organization to promote peace through international understanding—has arranged more than fifty walking and cycling tours abroad this year at very modest prices in an endeavour to help young folk to get to know one another.

Parties use Youth Hostels, small inns and mountain huts during their travels

FILL IN THE FORM
ON PAGE 8

abroad and the contact with foreign youth which these tours promote opens out a new aspect for many who have not taken this method of knowing our foreign friends.

PEACE, NOT PROFIT

Some of the tours contained in the programme for 1936 show that one can spend seven days in the Belgian Ardennes for £3 15s., seven days in the German Eifel for £5, and fifteen days in the same district for £7. There are other parties leaving for tours in France, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain, and Denmark whilst new ground is being broken in Rumania.

All parties are taken at cost price, as any surplus over the stated cost is returned to members. The movement is organized voluntarily, peace being the object and not profit.

A booklet containing full details of all tours (both cycling and walking) can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, International Tramping Tours, 6 Bainbrigge Road, Leeds, 6.

"ARE WE HERETICS?" The Case for Christian Pacifism

"Our refusal to cooperate in recruiting, our rejection of the claim that we ought to assist in the defence by armed force of our country, is rooted in the teaching of our Lord."

So writes Donald Soper in the June issue of "Reconciliation", in which he states the answer of the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard's Peace Pledge Movement to those who, like Mr. Duff Cooper and certain bishops, believe that pacifists are heretics. Another prominent member of the Movement, Canon S. D. Morris, contributes to the same issue an address on "Christ's Patriotism" which he recently broadcast from Birmingham.

These are only two features of the June number of a useful review published monthly (price 3d.) by the Fellowship of Reconciliation (17 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1) and circulated among the Christian Pacifist Groups in the various churches. Authoritative articles on special aspects of Christian pacifism are contributed by well-known men and women each month.

Altogether it is an invaluable journal for those who wish to study in detail the pacifist case.

WORKING FOR PEACE IN FRANCE

"Remove Causes of War"
International Effort for New
Civilization

Some comprehension of the peace views held by Frenchmen who have been working in cooperation with peace leaders of other countries may be gained from the proceedings of the recent conference held at Marseilles under the auspices of the association La Paix par le Droit (Peace Through Law).

Two hundred delegates, drawn from all over France and representing those peace organizations which have been conspicuous supporters of the League of Nations, listened to addresses by noted peace workers from several countries. Representative of liberal opinion in the country, they favoured France's wholehearted adherence to the Covenant.

Though they would support the complete application of economic sanctions, they excluded military sanctions, and a substantial minority disapproved of the resolution favouring the establishment of an international police force. The spiritual and moral foundations of peace and the reasons for opposition to war were deemed too obvious for extended discussion.

It was felt that the only way of making world peace possible would be by removing the economic, social, and political causes of war.

Thus, resolutions were passed advocating the investigation of the munitions industry; the removal of tariff and other trade barriers; especially in colonial and mandated territories; and in order to stimulate the distribution of goods, the establishment of banks for lending money under international control.

If the peace movements in the various countries are going to be helpful in bringing about a warless civilization, they must increase the number of peace workers who have a personal acquaintance and genuine friendship with peace workers in other countries.

Otherwise peace may be advocated for narrow, nationalistic, and even isolationist reasons which may render a disastrous world conflict only more inevitable—Nofrontier News Service.

Education

SIR J. STAMP'S SUGGESTION

The suggestion that "before any text books were used in the schools they should first be submitted to scholars in other countries for their opinion" was made by Sir Josiah Stamp when he presided over the first meeting of the National Council on the Teaching of International Relations. The bugbear of "propaganda", he said, need not be feared by a teacher so long as his facts were full and correct. After all, a teacher had to proceed from some hypothesis, and that was bound to be based on his own philosophy.

The main work of the new council will be to co-ordinate and help the efforts of the large number of educational associations in Great Britain which are already working in various ways for the teaching of international relations. After Mr. S. H. Bailey (London School of Economics and British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies), Miss Franklin (Head Mistresses Association), and Dr. J. Ewart Smart (Association of Directors and Secretaries for Education), and others had also addressed the meeting, a small executive committee was appointed.

MONUMENT TO LIVING RESCUERS

"STRIKE ACTION" BY
STUDENTS

CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA

"We must believe one of two things: either that war is inevitable, or that peace is possible. I take my stand with those who believe peace is possible."

This statement was made by Dr. Ralph C. McAfee, Executive Secretary of the Detroit Council of Churches, to 800 students of Wayne University when they took part in a "peace strike" on college premises. The students pledged themselves "not to participate in any war the United States might undertake." This was in defiance of a ruling by the Superintendent of Schools that no such pledge was to be taken on school property.

The Chairman of the Social Action Committee of the National Council of Youth, Albert Hamilton, who also addressed the students, said: "War departments, newspapers, and even churches told us that the last war was a defensive one. . . Any government that is unable to keep us out of a war by peaceful means is not deserving of support."

STUDENT METHODS

This action is typical of the way in which America's youth is waking up the country. A strong campaign is running through most of the States to rouse students on the peace issue.

In addition to more or less spontaneous "strikes" of this kind in the colleges, there is a movement among students to satirize the call to fight for one's country. This is run by an organization known as "Veterans of Future Wars", whose method of peace action we hope to make the subject of a special article in a later issue.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN AUSTRALIA

AND GREATER UNITY

The passing on of peace literature "to members of Parliament, editors, clergymen, teachers, and to any other persons of influence in the community" is a suggestion for helping the work of the organization made by the General Secretary, Raymond G. Watt, of the New South Wales Branch of the League of Nations Union, in his Annual Report for 1935.

In two years the membership of the branch has been practically doubled. In particular, the organization's council has been strengthened during the past year by the addition of representatives from a number of affiliated organizations, so that it is now one of the most representative bodies of Sydney. One of the tasks of the Union in the coming year will be devising better methods of decentralization through these organizations.

MORE GROUPS COORDINATED

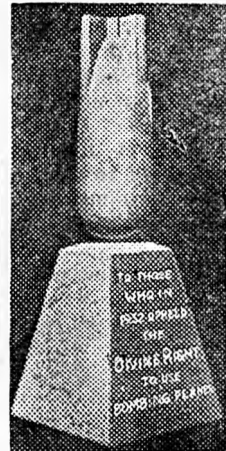
In addition, the number of "local groups" attached to the Branch was doubled last year, and the number of organizations linked up with the Union's work, as "group" members, was increased to 123. Along with the increased support has gone greater activity by the members.

After appealing for voluntary assistance in the work, the report concludes "If every member of our Union will regard himself or herself as an active worker in this greatest crusade in history, much more can be done".

of Bombing Planes!

MEN WHO SAVED THEM
FROM ABOLITION

As a protest against war in the air it is intended to erect a model in stone of an aerial torpedo bomb at Woodford Wells, Essex. This monument is the first of its kind. There are thousands of memorials to the dead in all the towns and villages, but not one as a reminder of the danger of future wars.



Designed and executed by Eric Benfield, the piece represents a bomb resting on a tablet which is inscribed:

To those who in 1932 upheld the 'divine right to use bombing planes.'

Those who are in sympathy with this first anti-air war

monument (which recalls the politicians' failure to abolish military aircraft) are invited to enter their names as supporters by subscribing to the cost of erecting the stonework and the layout of the garden in which it will stand.

All subscribers will be specially invited to the unveiling ceremony which will take place on June 21. The honorary treasurer is the Countess of Warwick, and donations should be addressed to her c/o Midland Bank, 1 High Road, Woodford Green, Essex.

PLEDGE AGAINST AIR WAR

The ground has been presented by a sympathiser, and the sculptor has given his work free.

All present at the meeting will be asked to pledge themselves to work unceasingly against murder in the air, and to bring pressure upon their respective Governments to prohibit bombing from the air internationally so that any nation using bombs shall be ostracized.

It is hoped to make this an international event.

HOLLAND'S WAR— WITH THE SEA

Cheaper than War ON
the Sea

All through the centuries Holland has had to fight an incessant war with the North Sea; in days gone by it has been rather a war of defence, but this century has seen the carrying out of a great offensive by the Dutch in the region of the Zuyder Zee.

The north-western section of a big land reclamation scheme has been finished, and in the place of the former shallow waters there are fertile fields and three small towns with roads and bridges. The north-eastern section is now to be put in hand, and should be finished in 1946, by which time 120,000 acres will have been added to the land area of Holland at an estimated cost of £18,000,000.

The price may seem rather high until it is remembered that it is roughly what it costs England to build three large battleships. We leave you to judge which is best value for the money.

PEACE NEWS

Editorial Office:
59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11.

June 6, 1936.

OUR PURPOSE

Whenever any group takes up some active work one of the first calls is for some kind of news sheet. More especially do individuals feel the need for a real link with others who are seeking peace, however feebly and from whatever angle.

Hitherto there has been nothing that provided anything like an adequate linking together of all that mass of peace thought and action, organized and (as perhaps most of it is) unorganized, in every part of the country. There was not the sense of unity of effort which a paper suited to such a popular movement can certainly give. That is why PEACE NEWS came into being.

It is not an attempt to exploit peace sentiment for profit. It is a definite form of peace action seeking to meet what we know from experience is a real need in the peace movement. But we should be something supernatural if we were able to do more than the gods who only help those who help themselves!

All peace workers and organizations, therefore, should not only take the paper, in order to share in the thoughts and experiences of others in the movement (not to mention the information and other material necessary to their work), but should use the paper to tell the world what they themselves are doing and thinking, and to share with others their propaganda material.

★

And now a word about this particular issue.

In the first place, it is issued in advance of regular weekly publication, which will BEGIN on JUNE 27, the occasion of the NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS. It is in the nature of a specimen issue and is published for the purpose of making known the nature of our offer to the peace movement. Thus, it must not be assumed that this particular edition is supposed to be ideal. It could not, for example, be as up-to-date as we should have liked.

But at least it may be taken to be a fair example of the kind of service we hope to render to the peace movement. And when we say "the peace movement" we mean all who are working for peace in whatever way or whatever sphere. To serve all these fully at the same time every week, however, would require a much larger production than this, though that may well be the next step which our readers will, for their own sakes, wish to help us to take: it is up to them. Meanwhile, we can but assure our readers that, week by week, we shall endeavour to the best of our ability to serve in turn all efforts for peace from whatever angle.

But "our ability" in this sense depends to no small extent upon the degree of our readers' willingness to cooperate. Help us to help you is our motto. SEND US YOUR NEWS: SEND US YOUR VIEWS. And if you appreciate our efforts consider whether, for the sake of peace, you can help us further by making PEACE NEWS known, by acting as a distributing centre, or at least by taking an extra copy to pass on or sell each week (at any rate while we are finding our feet), as well as by subscribing yourself.

FILL IN THE FORM ON PAGE 8 NOW! BUY A NUMBER TO SELL AT MEETINGS.

UNITED

we STAND

IN the circumstances of the present time, the primary function of the Peace Movement is not to provide a forum for debating the relative merits of various points of view.

Let us, by all means, recognize that there are these various points of view, and let us see to it that there is genuine mutual respect between the various

By

PHILIP HOPKINS

groups. Nevertheless the peace movement ought to be united, and can be united.

It is not enough for one man to say that if a war situation arises he will endeavour to make of it a revolutionary situation: for another to say that in such a situation he will be a practising pacifist: for yet another to say that he will support force if it be used to uphold international law.

What prospect is there that in a war situation any of us would be able to exercise a decisive influence on the course of events? With the Government in control of the machinery of propaganda, and exercising the most complete powers of repression, what chance should we have?

★

Our business and our duty is to stop, by united action, the drift towards war.

News in a Nutshell

ABYSSINIA

Ever since the annexation by Italy of Abyssinia on May 9 the Italians have lost no time in tightening their hold. While the military occupation of every part of the country has proceeded by degrees, other measures taken have included

the disarming of the natives; a start on the exploration of the country; opening of schools; wholesale executions; expulsion of foreign journalists and others including the correspondent of "The Times"; inauguration in Addis Ababa of "Abyssinian Youth of the Lictor" for military training; decree fixing the lira above and against the franc; plans for extensive road building.

FRANCE

The Confederation General de Travail (the French "T.U.C.") decided on May 18 not to be represented in the new French Government, but to demand a scheme of public works and to offer collaboration on condition that the arms industry was nationalized. The latter announcement caused a drop in armament shares next day.

GERMANY

Commenting on a speech by Mr. Baldwin, in which he had discussed the future of the League without putting forward any definite policy but suggesting that the League should be all-embracing, the German press on May 16 declared that "the League can become universal only if the obligation to take part in sanctions is relaxed, not if it is made more stringent." The U.S.A. was not the only Power that was "by no means inclined to surrender a part of its sovereignty."

GREAT BRITAIN

Addressing the Anglo-Russian Parliamentary Committee on May 15, the Soviet Ambassador urged a "firm and well-knit peace front" of the countries which, for whatever reason, were against war. These Powers should find a common basis for negotiations with Germany on her peace plan.

The Colonial Secretary announced in the House of Commons on May 18 that the causes of the unrest in Palestine would be investigated on the spot and that later a Royal Commission would examine the Jewish and Arab grievances but would not consider the terms of the League mandate.

The Government announced on May 19 that they had asked the Japanese and U.S. Governments for permission to retain 40,000 tons of "over-age" destroyers. According to the 1930 Naval Treaty, Great Britain would have to scrap 45,000 tons to reduce her destroyer tonnage to the 150,000 tons which she had agreed upon. The request amounts to a plea for an arms increase (in this category) of more than 25%.

ITALY

On May 19 the directory of the Fascist Party "ordered" that all Fascists between 21 and 55 should "demand the honour" of joining the militia "thus confirming the inexhaustible warlike spirit of the Blackshirts and the character of the Roman peace." The products of the sanctionist countries were to be excluded "in a permanent and irrevocable manner." The Minister of Finance, announcing the Budget for 1936-7, omitted expenditure on the war on the ground that it was "an incalculable factor", and said the Budget was being "balanced" by demands on the taxpayer amounting to a further £35 million. The time was

Mr. Hopkins is a leading member of Bristol Peace Council, which sets a vigorous example by practising what the writer here preaches.

The real dividing-line in this country is not between sanctionists and anti-sanctionists. It is between those who are prepared to give practical effect in politics and economics to the doctrine of the brotherhood of men, and those who are not.

It is between those who regard the common good of humanity as of supreme importance, and those who will not sacrifice their vested interests in a world of inequalities.

Don't worry over-much about the question of whether you would fight, and for what. Think rather about the things which need doing to create a world in which there will be no incentive to fight.

★

Let us get together in a search for agreement, not difference. And don't be content with a search carried out round a table or in a conference hall.

Carry it out in connection with practical, active and united resistance to war-preparation: it will be much more fruitful that way.

Let us get on with the job of countering war propaganda with peace propaganda.

OUT OF A PEACE-MINDED PEOPLE WILL EMERGE A PEACE POLICY. OUT OF A WAR-MINDED PEOPLE ONLY WAR CAN EMERGE.

"not yet ripe" for disclosing the cost of the war. It was announced that the population was increasing at the rate of about 400,000 a year.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Chilean Delegation declared on May 14 that as the Abyssinian war was over "it would be proper to discontinue" the sanctions imposed on Italy. Guatemala gave notice on May 15 to leave the League because of internal economic difficulties. The Swiss Federal Council stated on May 16 that it would "continue to pursue the policy of co-operation with and reform of the League", but it was understood to favour the discontinuance of sanctions. On the same day the Uruguayan Government declared for abandonment of sanctions.

PALESTINE

The Supreme Arab Committee proclaimed on May 19 that they "could not agree that the Jews should build their National Home at the expense of the national existence of the Arabs." The Arabs had gone on strike spontaneously.

U.S.A.

The Senate ratified the Naval Treaty recently concluded in London without a division on May 18.

Please mention

PEACE NEWS

when answering advertisements.

The peace
two dangers
(a) Secta
unless you
will have no
(b) The a
broad as to

THIS state
ald A.
conference
London, and
War Moven
attended.

J. Allen
Movement,
Movement
ment of th
with the pr
was not tru
and file opi

Recalling
ment that
a future w
Europe wou
people "as
wickedness
Reynolds de
ments are l
something w
tinguishable

"The pri
ity," said W
ist League,
ful operatio
national sove
authority, (2

ORGAN

The follow
with one dis
"This con
convinced th
ships have n
dangerous pl
rival imperia
ing capitalis
conflict from
humanity in
come but dis
immense ne
ments now i
Government
tion of indu
lying the G
cern about t
power' in vi
that the tim
ers' moveme
genuinely o
war to prepa
in any war e
"The con
Trades Union
cil and the

Buy PE

Use ti

Party and t
take immed
National Cou
their whole p
ing of peace
initiate a g
throughout t
of the Natio
war preparat
without del
industrial st
imperialist w
"The conl
participating
ance of the
resistance by
to promote
organizations
through the
Union, Labou
ments, and t
of obtaining
drive home th
action in suc

BIG PROPAGANDA DRIVE

No More War Movement

Delegate Conference Approves Plan

The peace movement is faced with two dangers:

- (a) Sectarianism—the attitude that unless you agree with every word we will have nothing to do with you;
- (b) The attempt to get a unity so broad as to possess no principles at all.

THIS statement was made by Reginald A. Reynolds at a May Day conference held in the Memorial Hall, London, and convened by the No More War Movement, when 425 delegates attended.

J. Allen Skinner, chairman of the Movement, who presided, said that the Movement believed the virtual agreement of the official political parties with the present re-armament policy was not truly representative of rank and file opinion.

Recalling the Prime Minister's statement that if poison gas were used in a future war every Government in Europe would be wiped out by its people "as man's protest against wickedness in high places," Reginald Reynolds declared that "our armaments are being piled up to defend something which is in essence indistinguishable from fascism."

"The principle of collective security," said William Mellor, of the Socialist League, "demands for its successful operation (1) the surrender of national sovereignty to an international authority, (2) disarmament."

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION

The following resolution was carried with one dissentient:—

"This conference of London workers, convinced that international relationships have now entered upon a highly dangerous phase in which the clash of rival imperialisms is increasingly driving capitalist States toward armed conflict from which, for the masses of humanity in every land, nothing can come but disaster, protests against the immense new expenditure on armaments now announced by the British Government and against the implication of industrial conscription underlying the Government's evident concern about the mobilization of 'manpower' in vital industries. It declares that the time has come for the workers' movements and for all who are genuinely opposed to the oncoming war to prepare for organized opposition in any war emergency that may arise. The conference calls upon the Trades Union Congress General Council and the executives of the Labour

Buy PEACE NEWS weekly

Use the form on page 8

Party and the Cooperative Party to take immediate steps through the National Council of Labour to review their whole policy relating to the securing of peace and resistance to war, to initiate a great resistance campaign throughout the country to the policies of the National Government and its war preparations, and to put forward, without delay, concrete plans for industrial strike action against any imperialist war.

The conference pledges all those participating to work for the acceptance of the policy of organized war resistance by their own organizations, to promote the coordination of all organizations in their localities, through the machinery of the Trade Union, Labour, and Cooperative Movements, and to seek every opportunity of obtaining facilities for speakers to drive home the need for war-resistance action in such organizations."

FIRST NATIONAL YOUTH PEACE DAY

How Young People are Trying to End War

THE youth of this country has been mobilized under a federating organization known as British Youth Peace Assembly, with local "assemblies" in nearly forty towns and districts throughout the country.

One of its first tasks was the organization of NATIONAL YOUTH PEACE DAY to be observed on Sunday, June 7. This was to inaugurate an annual event, and already the organization is looking to the next, profiting by their experiences to plan a sustained campaign of activity during the year leading up to more effective preparation for National Youth Peace Day.

From Whitsun to June 6 camps for discussion and understanding have been held, special social gatherings have been enjoyed, the churches and organizations cooperating in local assemblies have devoted their usual weekly gatherings to peace, and all the time energetic secretaries and committees have been hard at work behind the scenes making final arrangements for the great climax.

The chief centre of activity has been London. Here much work has been put in by the London Regional Council to make a success of the big demonstration in Trafalgar Square. This was timed to begin about four o'clock, thus allowing about an hour for three processions to reach the square from Lincoln's Inn Fields, Eccleston Square, and Bedford Square.

For the south of London a special demonstration was organized by Younger Generations (23 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1) to be held in Brockwell Park, Herne Hill. In this case processions were to assemble at Norwood (tram terminus), Brixton (Tate Library), Camberwell (Wren Road), Dulwich and Battersea at three o'clock, and march to Brockwell Park for the meeting at 3.45, where the Rev. A. D. Belden would preside.

LOCAL ACTIVITIES

In Sheffield a special peace week was planned for April 26 until May 3. They received support of the Education Committee there and in all schools special peace talks were arranged. A special display of peace books was shown in the City libraries and book shops. On peace day they hoped to sell flags to all their supporting organizations to wear on that day, and to organize a week-end of sports and a peace pageant, and to arrange for a number of church parades and special peace sermons on Sunday itself.

A special youth meeting with youth speakers only in the City Hall was fixed for that night.

In Glasgow all schools were asked to assemble on June 1 in their school halls to listen to an address on peace by a prominent man. On June 3 a cyclist rally met on Glasgow Green to hear an address, each cycle carrying a small peace poster. A cycle parade then proceeded to the League of Nations Union International Conference. On June 4 peace plays were produced at a local theatre, and on June 6 physical culture parades in all public parks and in one central place were arranged.

The plans for the Sunday included a peace pageant starting at 3 p.m. and proceeding via the Cenotaph to lay a

In response to the general feeling, the chairman then asked for an expression of opinion, not to be considered as binding on the organizations represented, as to the desirability of proceeding to set up a propaganda committee to implement the resolution, and consisting of members of the organizations participating in the conference.

Only one delegate voted against this proposal, the majority clearly being in favour. It was left to the No More War Movement to make preliminary approaches.

wreath, and then to Glasgow Green, where there would be short speeches.

In Coventry a peace shop was opened for a week. Other plans similar to those in other districts were made, including publicity in the local press.

In Leicester a mass rally of youth, preceded by a procession, meeting near the War Memorial, was a feature of the programme drawn up for Peace Day.

In Rugby it was arranged that in the procession the flags of all nations would be carried and decorated lorries also take part.

A pledge which had been drawn up by the National Committee for adoption at all meetings on National Youth Peace Day is as follows:—

We, the youth of Britain, are convinced that war can be prevented. We will therefore oppose all those who support warmakers or who say that war must come. We believe that if peace is to be preserved treaties must be kept and at the same time just grievances must be fairly dealt with. We therefore call upon youth all over the world to join with us in condemning aggression. We pledge ourselves to work against the use of war between nations, for selfish interests.

HELPING ABYSSINIA

The following are the principal organizations concerned specially with the welfare of Abyssinia:—

Dr. MARTIN'S DEFENCE FUND, Funds to be sent directly to the Ethiopian Minister, 8 Prince's Gate, London, S.W.7.

ABYSSINIA ASSOCIATION, 225 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Hon. Sec.: Prof. H. Stanley Jevons. Org. Sec.: G. H. W. Boffin, M.A. Phone: Whitehall 2201.

FRIENDS OF ABYSSINIA (ETHIOPIA) LEAGUE OF SERVICE, 5 Crossfield Road, London, N.W.3. Telephone—Primrose 4227. General Secretary: Hazel M. Napier. Membership 1/-. Abyssinia flag badge 1/-.

A call to all men and women to join and work for:—

- (a) Freedom and justice for Abyssinia in accordance with the Covenant of the League;
- (b) Succour and relief of Abyssinian victims;
- (c) World peace on a basis of collective security and international honour.

BRITISH RED CROSS FOR ABYSSINIA, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, London S.W.1.

RED CROSS AEROPLANE UNIT, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

SUDAN INTERIOR MISSION ETHIOPIAN RED CROSS. Funds to alleviate suffering of the wounded to be sent to 18 St. John Street, London, W.C.1.

ABYSSINIA RELIEF APPEAL, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE NILE SOCIETY, 79 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 5492.

[We shall give similar directories, from time to time, of organizations concerned with special aspects of the many-sided problem of peace.—Editor, PEACE NEWS.]

The 1936 Peace Year Book

is "better value than ever"—*New Commonwealth* ★ "The appendix on Armaments alone is worth the price of the book"—*Schoolmaster* ★ 380 pages of facts, figures and articles concerning Peace action at home and abroad ★ The League of Nations ★ Mandates ★ The Royal Commission on the Arms Trade ★ Cost of war and peace ★ Books and pamphlets ★ etc.

1s. 6d.

Postage

4½d. extra

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
39, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

Broadcasting

NATION SPEAKS WAR
UNTO NATION

Scratching away at our crystal sets in the early days when 2LO introduced the magic of radio into our homes, we found ourselves agreeing idealistically with the statesmen and church leaders who then welcomed broadcasting as a powerful medium for the bringing about of international understanding, peace and goodwill. We joyously acknowledged the wisdom of Mr. John Reith (as he was) in choosing as a motto for his organization: "Nation shall speak peace unto nation".

Shocked?

We may well be shocked, for we have been blinded by our own B.B.C. It avoids propaganda broadcasting. Calmly listening to it, we hoodwink ourselves into thinking that the motto carved on the side of Broadcasting House represents the ideal behind all the powers governing broadcasting.

But the B.B.C. is but a candle shining in a war-darkened ether. If we want to know the true position of radio in relation to peace we must tune-in a modern set to foreign stations.

ALL ROUND THE DIAL

Turning the dial to Italy, we can hear Mussolini's radio station broadcasting regularly talks attacking Britain in English, French, Hungarian, Greek, and Bulgarian—so all may hear. We can discover that Italy, birthplace of Marconi, has divided the world into wireless reception "zones" by which Fascist propaganda is broadcast to 21 nations.

Moving the dial to Germany, we may listen to similar anti-international propaganda in English, Dutch, and Spanish being deliberately broadcast to awaken antagonism to the present rule in three of Germany's former African possessions.

Managing to pick up a Japanese station in Manchukuo, we can hear it nightly asking for the death of Stalin and closing down to the tune of "God Save the Tsar!"

ONE-WAY MESSAGES

Tuning-in Russia, we may hear her reply in propaganda in 23 languages. And turning the dial to Spain and Brazil, we should hear other multilingual talks of war-inciting propaganda.

Nation cannot speak peace unto nation because only one or two countries are playing the game. Their messages are one-way—outward. There comes no reply from the others.

The gleaming facade of Broadcasting House and its blazoned motto are no assurance. The war in the air has begun. Sir John Reith may still be keeping his microphones clean of propaganda, but the scrap that is going on in the ether all around him daily makes his idealistic position weaker.

How it is getting weaker, I will show in my next article.

Kenneth Bailey.

WHAT YOU SHOULD BE READING
BRIEF REVIEWS OF SOME USEFUL
BOOKS AND PAMPHLETSHUMANITY, AIR POWER, AND
WAR. Captain Philip S. Mumford.
Jarrolds. 12s. 6d.

The abuse of flying has prompted this book and guides its thought throughout. The author argues the case for removing aviation "beyond the reach of nationalism" by abolishing military aircraft, internationalizing civil aviation, and concentrating "air defence measures" in "the hands of the League of Nations as an International Air Police Force." A bibliography and the French and Spanish plans embodying these ideas are given among the appendices.

HOW BRITAIN RULES AFRICA.

George Padmore. Wishart. 12s. 6d. Though he is from the West Indies, George Padmore has a point of view on British administration of possessions in Africa that it is salutary for English people to know. He writes of "stark imperialist oppression and exploitation, allied with racial ignorance and arrogance, swaggering about without the least sign of shame."

AFRICA ANSWERS BACK. Akiki K.

Nyabongo. Routledge. 7s. 6d. The brother of a Uganda Chief, now at Oxford University, has written of Africa as an African sees it. This is in itself valuable, since so many books on that continent are written from a European point of view. By giving us a real insight into the sociology of his people, the prince enables us to get a clearer idea of their attitude toward the politics of Africa.

THE FOOL HATH SAID. Beverley

Nichols. Cape. 7s. 6d. In this book on the Christian teaching as he sees it, the author of *Cry Havoc!* has a chapter on "Christ and War" in which he faces the logical conclusion of that teaching and expresses it in his usual stimulating manner.

WAR OR PEACE? John F. Kane.
Timely Books, 11 West 42nd Street,
New York. \$1.

After discussing some of the conditions which he asserts must first be met, the author of this book offers a definite plan for peace, with "an outline of its scope and purposes, and a prediction as to the ways and means whereby more lasting friendly relations between the nations can be established, when mankind so demands."

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Kathleen E. Innes. Hogarth Press. 3s. 6d.

This is rightly described as "the complete story told for children". It combines and brings up to date all the author's previous works on the subject. The book deals with the League's "humanitarian" work, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the origin of the League, the achievements of the League, and the work of the International Labour Organization.

ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS. League
Information Section. 1s.

The sixth edition of this booklet, which meets a long-felt want as regards information on the League, has now been published, and the opportunity has been taken to recast the entire text and bring it up to date (December, 1935). A new chapter is devoted to the important question of the unanimity required for Council decisions, and the exceptions to the unanimity rule. There is also a complete list of international agreements dealing with the settlement of disputes and security.

DEFENCE AND DISARMAMENT.

David Keir. "News Chronicle" 6d. This booklet "attempts to give a concise account of the growth of armaments before and after the Great War, the post-war struggle for disarmament, the structure and cost of the nation's defences, and the Government's new

Have you thought of
RUNNING A PEACE WEEK?

A week of continuous activity in your district has obvious advantages in securing public attention for the peace issue. It also provides a specially suitable opportunity for joint action by a group of organizations.

Here are some suggestions for items in such a programme:—

Exhibitions, peace shop.
Film shows, lantern lectures, dramatic performances—if possible in schools, as well as for the general public.
United church services, public meetings, debates.
Poster parades.
International social gatherings.

A time table, including any or all of these, can be worked out to suit local conditions, and we shall from time to time give definite suggestions in these columns for the carrying out of the above items.

plans for expansion." A good index adds to the justification for calling it "a plain guide" to these questions.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO
ABOUT IT? The case for constructive peace. Aldous Huxley. Chatto and Windus. 3d.

Some of the typical questions raised when pacifism is under public discussion are here considered and convincingly answered. The sub-title is no idle claim for the booklet, but is fully justified. It is the study handbook of the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard's movement of 85,000 men who have signed the declaration, "I renounce war, and never again will I support or sanction another." The title is therefore very pertinent. Many will find the constructive solution extremely helpful even though they do not accept the personal position which Huxley defends.

YOU REMEMBER ABYSSINIA? An
Analysis of Events and Some Conclusions. No More War Movement. 3d.

Every day makes the title of this study more appropriate. The public memory is proverbially short, and this pamphlet should be in the hands of every propagandist in order that he may be up-to-date with his facts and able to remind people of the history of events in Africa. Much painstaking research work has been put into it. The paths of European diplomacy from the Anglo-Italian protocol of 1891 right up to April 1936 are followed carefully, and every page is annotated. It is a most useful work.

FACTS AND FIGURES

GERMAN NAVAL STRENGTH.

The strength of the German Navy on April 1, 1936 was (according to the official "German Naval Gazette") as follows:—

Battleships: 3; 2 building; 3 old vessels.

Cruisers: 6; 3 building.

Destroyers: 16 building.

Torpedo-boats: 19.

Submarines: 19; 17 building.

Miscellaneous: 62; 11 building.

INCREASING SHARE VALUES.

According to the City correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" (March 6, 1936) since the summer of 1932 the market value of the shares of Rolls-Royce and Napier (aero engine makers) has increased five fold, those of Vickers and Hadfields four fold, and those of Swan Hunter, and of Thornycroft (ship builders) about 100%.

The "Star" of February 27 last stated: "The shares of the four companies interested in aircraft manufacture—Vickers, Rolls-Royce, Fairey, and Hawker—have swollen in market value in one year from £13,472,000 to £27,630,000. The nominal value of the combined shares is £5,892,000. Hawker-Siddeley 5/- shares, a mere £250,000 issued seven months ago, are now worth £1,625,000."

THE GREAT WAR.

During the World War there were 4 killed per minute, 6,400 killed per day, for more than 1,550 days.

74 millions under arms

10 " dead
19 " wounded
10 " mutilated
7 " prisoners
9 " orphans
5 " widows
10 " refugees.

POISON GAS.

Figures given in the House of Commons on June 18 1935 show that the number of animals killed as the result of experiments at the Chemical Defence Research Establishment from 1925 to 1934 were: Rabbits, 1,278; rats and mice, 1,053; goats, 97; guinea-pigs, 1,383; cats, 152; canaries, 47; pigeons, 48; fowls, 30.

Extract from a War Office publication issued in 1926: "Chemical warfare is a rapidly-developing science." The Geneva Gas Protocol prohibits the use of poison gas in war. It apparently does not attempt any prohibition of experiments in, or preparation for, the use of poison gas.

"Tactical Notes on Defence Against Gas" (War Office pamphlet) says: "The British Army must, however, be prepared to defend itself against the use of gas by any Power with which it may be at war."

The experiments in the uses of poison gas carried on at Porton are not under the auspices of the Home Office (who have assumed responsibility for defence of the civilian populace against poison gas in aerial attacks), but the War Office.

LABOUR AND THE DEFENCE OF
PEACE. Labour Publications Department, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1. 1½d.

This is the full text of the new statement of Labour's peace policy, with special relations to the present international situation, which has been drawn up by the National Council of Labour.

PACIFIST'S ABC. A. Ruth Fry.
(Published by author) 1d.

An essential vade mecum for the pacifist. The case for pacifism is succinctly stated, and a large part of the pamphlet is devoted to suggestions as to how its message may be spread. It is a very practical contribution to the select list of pamphlets without which no peace worker's library is complete.

FILL IN THE FORM ON PAGE 8.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD FOR PEACE

Urges its Members to support "PEACE NEWS"
THE FIRST WEEKLY PEACE NEWSPAPER.

1. By becoming regular readers.
2. By extending their "Peace Service" in propagating "Peace News" which seeks to make public the work of all peace organizations.
3. By enrolling new readers.
4. By building up Groups for "Peace Service", the primary function of the U.B.P.

A Peace Demonstration March that has Song, Melody and Rhythm
"UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD"

Words and music by Ralph Woolfstein. English and Esperanto.

All returns from sales will go to the "Peace Service" funds. Price specially reduced to 1/- post free. Write to Secretary, 217 Richmond Road, London, E.S.

NATION
C

Speak

The usual that is ann attend the has been p be at this y June 26 to

After an International dent of the Dr. G. P. G of "The Le and the Go gramme wil leadership of Lord Marley and others.

More deta to "Peace a The first pa spoken to b fessor Haro and the sec is Lecturer at the Lon and Leonard

A further the League- ant and of need for e precede the specifically peace moven The Congr

the peace branch orga appoint up and individ far as acco fee is 2s. 6 sessions will the meeting held in Oxf For full det Peace Cour London, S.V

If you are for PEACE number will Peace Cong fill in the fo NOW.

QUAK

The follow Northern Fr each. When and number (P) indicate A. 2. Di Signpost (Take?) (P.) Peace is a Back Into R

B. 1. Wa Spirit of Ch ways Wron ism." 3. "Truth Is

D. 12. Growth of A F. 3. 112 G. 1. Tat I. 1. The Women and Heavens Dec Air Armame Threatens C fare Means dren."

J. 1. Rem S. 1. Mil The Two Just publi Committee, Jesus said bless them t them that giving?

Paul said: War infallib

FIGURES

GTH.

an Navy on
ing to the
zette") as
ding; 3 old

ding.
uilding.

LUES.

respondent
n" (March
of 1932 the
s of Rolls-
ne makers)
se of Vick-
and those
Thornycroft

ry 27 last
four com-
aft manu-
ce, Fairey,
in market
472,000 to
alue of the
0. Hawker-
e £250,000
are now

there were
killed per
s.

se of Com-
w that the
the result
emical De-
ment from
1,278; rats
7; guinea-
naries, 47;

ce publica-
mical war-
g science."
prohibits the
t apparent
hibition of
on for, the

ce Against
let) says:
, however,
against the
th which it

uses of
on are not
Home Office
sibility for
ace against
), but the

ENCE OF
ations De-
use, Smith
1½d.

new state-
olicy, with
esent inter-
has been
Council of

Ruth Fry.

m for the
ism is suc-
part of the
gestions as
spread. It
tion to the
out which
complete.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS

Speakers and Subjects for Leeds

The usual verbal and mental feast that is annually set before those who attend the National Peace Congress has been prepared for those who will be at this year's event at Leeds from June 26 to 29.

After an introductory survey of the International situation by the President of the National Peace Council, Dr. G. P. Gooch, the topical questions of "The League, Security, and Peace" and the Government's armament programme will be discussed under the leadership of Professor Gilbert Murray, Lord Marley, the Rev. Henry Carter, and others.

More detailed attention will be paid to "Peace and the Future of Empire". The first part of this question will be spoken to by Sir George Paish, Professor Harold J. Laski, and others, and the second by Dr. Lucy Mair, who is Lecturer in Colonial Administration at the London School of Economics, and Leonard Barnes.

A further session on problems facing the League—the revision of the Covenant and of treaties generally, and the need for economic cooperation—will precede the last session which will deal specifically with the tasks before the peace movement as such.

The Congress is an open assembly of the peace movement. Local and branch organizations are entitled to appoint up to three representatives, and individuals can obtain tickets so far as accommodation allows. The full fee is 2s. 6d., but tickets for single sessions will be available at 1s. All the meetings of the Congress will be held in Oxford Place Chapel, Leeds. For full details apply to the National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

If you are going to Leeds look out for **PEACE NEWS**. The first regular number will be on sale at the National Peace Congress. But in any case fill in the form on page 8 of this issue NOW.

QUAKER POSTERS

A Select List

The following are obtainable from the Northern Friends' Peace Board, at 2d. each. When ordering, quote the letters and numbers that precede the titles. (P) indicates a pictorial poster.

A. 2. Disarm Why Not? (P.) 6. Signpost (Which Road Shall We Take?) (P.) 13. War is a Sin. 14. Peace is a Life, etc. 15. Don't Slip Back Into Rearmament. (3d.) (P.)

B. 1. War Is Always Wrong. "The Spirit of Christ" etc. 2. War Is Always Wrong "It Misdirects Heroism." 3. War Is Always Wrong. "Truth Is The First Casualty."

D. 12. In 1914. The Enormous Growth of Arms.

E. 3. 1125 Millions on Armaments.

G. 1. Tattoo poster. (P.)

I. 1. The Heavens Declare. "Bomb Women and Children." (P.) 2. The Heavens Declare. Protest Now against Air Armaments (P.) 3. Air Warfare Threatens Civilization. 4. "Air Warfare Means Bombing Women and Children."

J. 1. Remove a Cause of War.

S. 1. Military Sanctions. The Two Mules. (P.)

Just published by the Friends Peace Committee, 2d. each:—

Jesus said: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you." Is War forgiving?

Paul said: "Love never fails." Is War infallible?

TWO NATIONS' PEACE PLANS

THE GERMAN PROPOSALS.

After declining to submit the action in re-occupying the Rhineland to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague on the ground that it "is capable of judging only its legal and not its political aspects", and referring to the General Staff discussions as "incomprehensible" and "seriously prejudicial", the German peace plan (handed to the Powers on April 1) suggests three periods for future action:—

1. A time for calming the tension and elucidating the procedure for negotiations.

2. The period for negotiations.

3. A later period for the discussion of such questions as disarmament and economic problems.

During the first of these periods, which is limited to four months, the German Government undertake not to reinforce their troops in the Rhineland, provided that the French and Belgian Governments act likewise. On a reciprocal basis Germany is willing to agree to any limitations on her western frontier. A 25 years non-aggression or security pact between Germany and France and Belgium, together with a supplementary air pact, is proposed.

Poisoned Relationship.

"As a stamp of reconciliation", it is proposed that Germany and France should, under the supervision of a joint commission in Geneva, avoid everything "which might be calculated to poison the relationship of the two peoples", in respect of education and publications.

Germany further expresses willingness to invite the nations on her south-east and north-east frontiers to enter into non-aggression pacts. "With the expectation that the questions of colonial equality of rights and the separation of the Covenant from its Versailles setting will be cleared up," Germany is willing to re-enter the League.

A series of conferences are proposed, to discuss:—

- (a) Prohibition of gas, poisonous, or incendiary bombs.
- (b) Prohibition of bombing on open localities beyond the range of the medium heavy artillery of the fighting fronts.
- (c) Prohibition of bombardment with long-range guns of towns more than 12 miles from the battle zone.
- (d) Abolition of tanks of the heaviest type.
- (e) Abolition of artillery of the heaviest calibre.

THE FRENCH REPLY.

The following is taken from "The Times" of April 9 (the day after the French peace plan was published).

The first section is entirely taken up with the situation which has existed since March 7 and the refutation, almost without exception, of the arguments on which the German memorandum is based.

The second section takes the form of a declaration on the organization of peace in Europe, with provision for collective security, international assistance and the necessary revision of treaties by mutual consent.

No Change for 25 Years.

This section is divided into four chapters dealing with general principle, political arrangements for collective security, mutual assistance and disarmament, economic measures (including international regulation of currencies), raw materials, and colonial markets, and, finally, measures by which the whole organization shall be placed under the authority and control of the League of Nations. The most prominent features of the peace plan are a proposed guarantee of the territorial status quo in Europe for 25 years, a proposal to set up within the framework of Geneva a European commission to supervise the working of the whole plan, the economic proposals, and a suggestion that European Powers should reserve part of their national forces for assistance to any victim of aggression. The scope of the plan is confined to Europe, which is to be regarded as a "characteristic regional unit".

It is understood (but not specifically stated) that this would include Russia.

The economic proposals include:—

1. The organization of exchanges on the basis of an international or at least a European convention, modelled perhaps on the League Convention of 1931.
2. A tariff truce based on a stable standard of life in Europe.
3. An international trade tribunal to avoid the denunciation of trade agreements and the interruption of economic relations.
4. An international organization of currency and credit on a European basis.

The necessity for "a common reservoir of raw materials and a field of expansion for surplus production from Europe" is recognized and the revision of "certain colonial statutes" is accepted in principle.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ARMS TRADE CONFIRMED

Recommendations to U.S. Government

Strong criticism of private armament firms in the United States was unanimously expressed in a first report by the Senate Committee which was appointed in America two years ago to investigate the private manufacture of armaments. In particular, it was declared that armament makers have used bribery and have acquired excessive profits.

It was alleged by the committee that the private interests have opposed armament limitations and have, moreover, played upon fears to induce Governments to buy more arms. It was even stated in the report that, sometimes with War Department assistance, manufacturers have allowed representatives of foreign governments to learn official American secrets.

This official inquiry thus confirms some of the allegations made by the Temporary Mixed Commission set up

in 1921 in its report to the Second Assembly of the League of Nations.

Of the seven members of the committee, four recommended government ownership of the necessary equipment for making guns, ammunition, and warships, though the Government, it was proposed, would manufacture only for peace-time needs.

On the ground that "aviation is not yet stabilized", it was not recommended that the Government should manufacture aircraft.

* The report of the Temporary Mixed Commission and other "attempts that have been made during the last twelve years to control the manufacture of and trade in armaments" are dealt with in "The War Trade and the Christian Conscience": Friends Peace Committee, Friends, House, Euston Road, N.W.1; 6d.

"PROSPERITY" DUE TO ARMAMENTS

The Inevitable Results

Three recent reports emphasized the part played by armament increases in the so-called economic recovery in certain parts of the world.

1. Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, in an economic report for 1935 of the I.L.O. stated that "in Germany, Italy, and Japan the recovery in capital goods industries can be traced largely to such expenditure on armaments, and it is particularly in the industries directly or indirectly connected with armaments that the main production took place.

"In industrial raw materials the circumstances seem more likely to continue favourable in that increased demand may be anticipated both for general industrial purposes and more particularly to meet the needs of the large-scale armament programmes which are being planned everywhere. . . An improvement in European trade as a whole, was largely due to Italy's increased demand for raw materials". ("Manchester Guardian" report).

2. The last annual report of Sofina, the international combine, commented that the slight improvement that there has been in international trade was "partly accounted for because more raw materials have been imported for armaments".

3. Speaking at the last summer annual meeting of shareholders of the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Governor, Mr. Yuki, was reported to have said: "It is plain that the present prosperity enjoyed by the United States, Great Britain and our country is due to the national policies, of which the principal object is to strengthen their national defence and thereby bring about a present industrial recovery."

And the City Editor of the "Daily Herald" commented recently: "Armaments, of course, always mean profits—for a time—but by turning industry more and more to war purposes they make inevitable in the end either an economic collapse when the armament programme slows down or war".

AND NOW—

Turn over and →

Fill in the form overleaf

PACIFIST PAMPHLETS

An International Force?

State Housekeeping.

Is There no Better Way?

Fear, The Dictator.

A Pacifist Replies to the Archbishop of York.

The Laws of Peace.

Two Cigarettes for Peace.

Sanctions Junction, Change Here for Peace.

Pacifist's ABC.

The above can be obtained from the author, A. Ruth Fry, Thorpeness, Suffolk.

Price 1d. each.

Larger quantities at reduced prices.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

June

7. 4 p.m. Trafalgar Square, London; demonstration organized by British Youth Peace Assembly.
8. 8 p.m. Youth House, 250 Camden Road, London N.W.1; Mr. Ronald Kidd on "The Citizen, the Law, and the Police."
10. 8 p.m. Unity Theatre Club, Britannia Street, Kings Cross, W.C.1; meeting of group organizers and others of the Peace Pledge Movement to discuss possibilities of open-air meetings.
12. From Kingsley Hall, Old Market St., Bristol; Mass poster parade, organized by Bristol Peace Council.
- 13-15. High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Herts.; Second International Pax Players' Conference; particulars from Mrs. E. Eunice Horner, 48 Arlington Street, Islington, N.1.
- 13-19. Cardiff; 31st Universal Peace Congress; International Peace Bureau.
- 13-21. Visit to International Labour Conference, Geneva, organized by the League of Nations Union; particulars from 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London S.W.1.
14. 3 p.m. St. Peter's Church, Bristol; peace service for youth, arranged by Youth Committee, Bristol Peace Council.
7 p.m. From Broad Quay to Durham Down, Bristol; demonstration and mass meeting; Bristol Peace Council.
- 19-23. Scarborough; Council Meeting of the League of Nations Union.
21. 3 p.m. Woodford Wells, Essex; unveiling of anti-air warfare monument.
4.50-5.10 p.m. Broadcast by Sir Francis Younghusband in connexion with the World Congress of Faiths; National programme.
- 26-29. Oxford Place Chapel, Leeds; National Peace Congress; particulars on page 7.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"PEACE NEWS" WELCOMED

Dear Sir—As a member of the Universal Brotherhood for Peace I would like to thank you for the efforts and practical help you are rendering towards peace.

If only we could attain unity of action our struggle would indeed be lessened.

To be able, in a collected way such as PEACE NEWS will strive for, to prove its use by helping all shades of opinion that genuinely wish to abolish war, no matter what the provocation, to me seems the foremost task of us all.

I will be more than glad to help you with future activities, and wish you a speedy success.

(Mrs.) I. Zelinsky.

183a Hamlet Court Rd., Westcliff.

Dear Sir—I have just heard of the project to produce a national peace newspaper. The idea appears to me to be an excellent one.

Perhaps you will let me know how I may obtain a copy of PEACE NEWS every week. I wish you every success in your work for universal peace.

E. Coates,

Sunnyholme, 39 Southcliff Park, Clacton-on-sea, Essex.

MEETING A NEED

Dear Sir,—PEACE NEWS appears to me to be just the thing that is needed at the moment. There is plenty of other material about, but I am afraid it is not of the right "calibre".

Anyhow, you can rely on me to do my utmost to get over anything that is useful and will further the cause of peace.

Edward Brown, Hon. Sec.,
High Wycombe and District
Peace Council.

6 Rowan Avenue,
High Wycombe, Bucks.

Note.—We are glad to publish the above, not because it is an isolated testimonial, but because it is typical of many we have received (all unsolicited) from individuals, peace councils, and other organizations.—Editor, PEACE NEWS.

LESSONS OF THE GREAT WAR

Tendency to Mis-read Them

Dear Sir,—There seems to be a very real danger at the present time that a great number of peace-seeking people in this country may be led into believing that the remedy for the present critical situation lies in a repetition of the methods of 1914.

Incredible though it may appear that any rational person could again believe in the efficacy of a "war to end war" or a "war to crush militarism", the fact remains that a very well-known writer on foreign affairs recently expressed the opinion that we ought to pursue a course admittedly involving risk of war with Italy, if a great European conflagration is to be prevented.

This is a tragic mis-reading of the lessons of the Great War. A war under the aegis of the League of Nations is bound to be the same sort of devilry as any other war. If it is to be avoided an honest attempt ought to be made now to deal with the problems left over from our last European "punitive" expedition, otherwise we may find ourselves ranged against an alliance of those nations which feel, rightly or wrongly, that they are being treated unjustly by the dominating League Powers.

The probable outcome of such a situation is too obvious to need expounding, and the task of pacifists today would seem to be to convince our "war-in-certain-circumstances" friends that mass murder is morally indefensible and arouses such passions that any attempt to reach a just settlement afterwards is doomed to failure.

Without doubt, if all professing Christians could be brought to realize this fact and to pledge themselves not to take part in war in any circumstances, the first step would have been taken toward a sensible adjustment of the difficulties confronting the world today.

J. W. Cowling.

12 Upsdell Avenue,
Palmer's Green, N.13.

AN INVITATION

Dear Sir,—The Bradford Joint Disarmament Committee invite all commercial and travellers who may be passing through the North or staying at the

FILL IN THIS FORM NOW

Y.M.C.A., Bradford, to join the local peace workers in their whist drive on June 10 at 7.30.

We are working hard to send delegates, not only to the National Peace Congress, which we have always attended, but also to Geneva, this year, and the whist drive which will be held in the Y.M.C.A., Forster Square, is in aid of the funds. PEACE NEWS will be obtainable there.

Aiming at social and educational progress, Bradford says, "Strengthen the peace collaborators . . . for God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell together on the face of the earth. Frontiers must not divide us, nor creeds separate us; strengthen the cause of concord and amity."

"Though seas separate and continents divide; let us, comrades of peace, stand side by side, in heart and mind, bound by the ties of fellowship and peace."

Julia May Shaw,
Hon. Sec., Bradford Joint
Disarmament Committee.
Mayfield, Ramsey St., Bradford.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1d. per word, minimum 1s.

ESPERANTO

Is a powerful aid to World Peace and Friendship.

Join

THE NORTH LONDON
ESPERANTO CLUB.

THE ADULT SCHOOL HALL,
Commerce Road, Wood Green, N.22.

Secretary:—

Mrs. G. P. Weston, D.B.E.A., C.E.T.D
27, Cecil Road, London, N.22.

HEALTH TREATMENT

MISS J. D. WALLINGTON, health practitioner, osteopath, bonesetter, treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods; particularly successful with nerve and digestive cases. Consultation by appointment. 21, Carlisle Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Station 2 minutes). Victoria 1994.

MEETINGS

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month from 6 to 7 p.m., at 165 Gray's Inn Road, London W.C.1.

FRIENDS HOUSE, Euston Road, London N.W.1. Public Lunch Hour Addresses every Tuesday from 1.20 to 2 p.m. on Peace and International questions. Authoritative speakers; topical subjects.

PERSONAL

C. S. COLLEN-SMITH, Ph.D., Ps.D. Psychotherapy, Mental and Nervous Disorders, Morbid Fears, etc. Osteopathy. Also child patients. Appointment only. (Welbeck 9449) 27 Manchester Street, London, W.1.

WHERE TO STAY

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. — Vegetarian Food Reform Guest House. Alt. 600ft. For happy holiday or restful recuperation. Increased accommodation. Central heating throughout; h. and c. water in all bedrooms. Central for conferences.—A. & K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, near Matlock. Tel.: Ambergate 44. Station, Ambergate (L.M.S.)

FOR HOLIDAYS Long or Short

A small seventeenth-century inn, situated in a delightful district, has been converted into a strictly vegetarian Guest House with all modern conveniences. An excellent bus service connects with the railway at Windermere.

Garage, Bathing, Boating.
Hostess: Miss Fay K. Jones.

BANK FOOT,
RYDAL,
WESTMORLAND

Telephone: Ambleside 208.

Please mention PEACE NEWS when answering advertisements.

Printed and published by the "Peace News" Group, 59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11.

"PEACE NEWS"

THE FIRST UNIVERSAL PEACE NEWSPAPER.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To Publishers:— 59, Waterfall Road, London, N.11.

Please supply "PEACE NEWS" for {quarter(s).
one year.

I enclose s. d. in payment.

RATES:

Quarterly: 2s. 8½d. post free.

Yearly: 10s. 2d. ,, ,,

5 per cent. discount on quantities of 12 or over.
10 per cent. on 50 or over.

N.B. Subscribers can save postage by ordering through their local Peace Group, thus effecting a saving of 2s. 2d. per year.

I am willing to take.....copies per week (sale or return) for distribution.

I can guarantee sales of.....copies per week.

Name.....

Address.....

